

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

CALVIN B. LYNCH,

Petitioner

v.

SUPERINTENDENT GARMAN, *et al.*,

Respondents

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Civil No. 3:17-cv-319

(Judge Mariani)

**MEMORANDUM**

**I. Background**

Petitioner Calvin Lynch ("Lynch"), an inmate presently confined at the State Correctional Institution at Rockview, in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. (Doc. 1). In accordance with *United States v. Miller*, 197 F.3d 644 (3d Cir. 1999), and *Mason v. Meyers*, 208 F.3d 414 (3d Cir. 2000), the Court issued a formal notice to Lynch advising him that he could either have his petition ruled on as filed, or withdraw his petition and file one all-inclusive petition. (Doc. 6). Lynch submitted an executed Notice of Election form, (Doc. 8), wherein he notified the Court that he wished to withdraw his petition for writ of habeas corpus so that he may file one, all-inclusive petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 within the one-year time limit for filing such a petition. Petitioner also filed a statement of claim. (Doc. 7). Petitioner subsequently submitted letters (Docs. 10, 11) to the Court wherein he indicated that his statement of claim (Doc. 7) was intended to be filed as an all-inclusive habeas petition under 28 U.S.C. §

2254. Upon review of the proposed all-inclusive Section 2254 habeas petition, it is clear that Lynch is challenging a conviction and sentence imposed by the Lancaster County Court of Common Pleas. (See Doc. 7). Consequently, the Court will transfer the above-captioned case to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

## II. Discussion

“The federal habeas corpus statute straightforwardly provides that the proper respondent to a habeas petition is ‘the person who has custody over [the petitioner].’ 28 U.S.C. § 2242; *see also* § 2243. . . . ‘[T]hese provisions contemplate a proceeding against some person who has the *immediate custody* of the party detained, with the power to produce the body of such party before the court or judge, that he may be liberated if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary.’” *Rumsfeld v. Padilla*, 542 U.S. 426, 434-35 (2004) (emphasis in original) (citations omitted); *Cox v. Holt*, 2009 WL 4015567, \*1-2 (M.D. Pa. 2009). Thus, this Court has jurisdiction over Lynch’s petition. However, notwithstanding the issue of jurisdiction, it is well-settled that a court may transfer any civil action for the convenience of the parties or witnesses, or in the interest of justice, to any district where the action might have been brought. 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a); *See also Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit of Kentucky*, 410 U.S. 484 (1973); *Ross v. Spaulding*, 2014 WL 3339570, \*5 (M.D. Pa. 2014). Because habeas proceedings are generally considered civil in nature, *see Hilton v. Braunskill*, 481 U.S. 770, 776 (1987), the term “civil action” includes

habeas petitions. *Parrott v. Government of Virgin Islands*, 230 F.3d 615, 620 (3d Cir. 2000).

Title 28 U.S.C. § 2241(d) provides:

(d) Where an application for a writ of habeas corpus is made by a person in custody under the judgment and sentence of a State court of a State which contains two or more Federal judicial districts, the application may be filed in the district court for the district wherein such person is in custody or in the district court for the district within which the State court was held which convicted and sentenced him and each of such district courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction to entertain the application. The district court for the district wherein such an application is filed in the exercise of its discretion and in furtherance of justice may transfer the application to the other district court for hearing and determination.

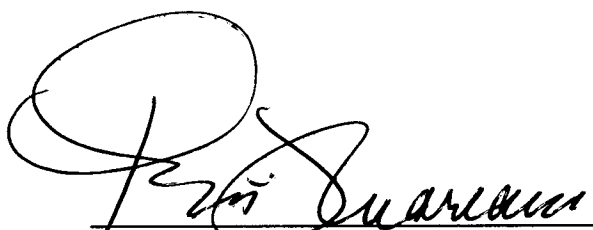
28 U.S.C. § 2241(d).

"It has been the general practice of the federal district courts in Pennsylvania to transfer habeas corpus petitions to the federal district court where the Court of Common Pleas is located that conducted the underlying criminal trial of the petitioner." *Aponte v. Coleman*, 2011 WL 4368376, \*2 (W.D. Pa. 2011), *adopted by*, 2011 WL 4368682 (W.D. Pa. 2011). In the case *sub judice*, Lynch was convicted in Lancaster County, which is located within the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Since the records of conviction, transcripts of proceedings, witnesses, and counsel are presumably located within the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, it would be prudent to transfer this action to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. See *Mohammed v. Gavin*, 2013 WL 1969373, (M.D. Pa. 2013), *adopted by*, 2013 WL 1969366 (M.D. Pa. 2013) (transferring the 28 U.S.C. § 2254 habeas petition to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of

Pennsylvania, noting that all records of petitioner's state court conviction, transcripts of proceedings, witnesses, and counsel were located within that district). Furthermore, there is no indication that the transfer of this action would result in any substantial delay or prejudice to the petitioner. See *Garcia v. Pugh*, 948 F. Supp. 20, 23 (E.D. Pa. 1996). Therefore, the Court will transfer this matter to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

A separate Order shall issue.

Dated: September 14, 2018



Robert D. Mariani  
United States District Judge